Nova Scotia
Municipal Affairs

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FROM THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
WITHDRAWN
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OF ONTARIO
TORONTO
DEC 31 1976
RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

1974

104-01138/

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FROM THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

INTRODUCTION

This is the seventh edition of the booklet issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs to provide information concerning financial assistance available to the municipal units of Nova Scotia from the governments of Nova Scotia and of Canada.

We are grateful to the various departments, boards, commissions and other authorities who provide the information contained in this booklet respecting the assistance available from each of them. As these programmes are subject to change, we suggest that inquiries relating to various types of assistance be directed to the department concerned.

We hope to provide further revisions periodically as these become necessary. In the meantime, we hope that the present publication may be useful to you.

B. D. Anthony
DEPUTY MINISTER

Halifax, Nova Scotia
September 30, 1974

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FROM THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Page

Introduction

Financial Assistance from the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia:

A. Department of Agriculture and Marketing . . . 1
B. Department of the Attorney General 2
C. Department of Development 3
D. Department of Education 4
E. Department of the Environment 8
F. Department of Fisheries 9
G. Department of Highways 10
H. Department of Lands and Forests 11
I. Department of Municipal Affairs 18
J. Department of Public Health 24
K. Department of Public Works 25
L. Department of Recreation 26
M. Department of Social Services 28
N. Department of Tourism 31
O. Health Services and Insurance Commission . . 36
P. The Nova Scotia Housing Commission 37
Q. The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission 40
R. Nova Scotia Power Corporation 41
S. Assistance to Municipalities by Way of Loans 42

/cont'd.

Table of Contents cont'd.

Page

Financial Assistance from the Government of Canada:

A. Grants in Lieu of Taxes 43
B. Air Canada 46
C. Canadian National Railways 46
D. National Harbours Board 46
E. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 47
F. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation . . 49
G. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs . . 53
H. Department of Justice 55
I. Department of Manpower and Immigration . . . 56
J. Department of National Defence 59
K. Department of Regional Economic Expansion . . 60
L. Ministry of State for Urban Affairs 61
M. Ministry of Transport 63
N. Royal Canadian Mounted Police 67

Subject Index:

I. Capital Projects 69
II. Grants in Lieu of Taxes 70
III. Unconditional Grants 70
IV. Other Assistance 70
V. Loans 74

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF

NOVA SCOTIA

A. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

1. Unconditional Grants

The Department of Agriculture and Marketing pays annually to certain municipalities grants to compensate them for reduced tax revenues that result from certain general exemptions from taxation contained in the provisions of Section 3 of the Assessment Act. These exemptions are:

> (m) the livestock, implements and machinery belonging to a farmer and used in working his farm.

The amount of the annual grant in each case is the total amount levied by the municipality in 1966 on property of the kind listed above.

2. Weed Control

The Department of Agriculture and Marketing pays one half of the salary and expenses of Municipal Weed Control Inspectors.

B. DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1. Administration of Justice

In Halifax the Province makes a contribution to the Court House Commission for facilities used by the whole Province, such as the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.

2. Corrections

The cost of keeping female prisoners in reformatories is shared with the municipalities. The Province will contribute towards the maintenance of each female prisoner sentenced to a reformatory institution recognized and approved by the Governor in Council such amount per annum as is determined by the Governor in Council. The municipal contribution is limited to $350 per female prisoner per annum.

The Province pays the municipalities a per diem allowance of $4.00 per day for all prisoners serving sentences in excess of six months.

Section 26A (1) of the Court and Penal Institutions Act provides:

> Where a municipality or two or more municipalities undertake to erect, alter or remodel a common jail and the Governor in Council approves of
>
> (a) the location, and
>
> (b) the plans and specifications for all the work in connection with the said erection, altering or remodeling,
>
> the Governor in Council may contribute such sum to the capital cost of the erection, altering or remodeling of the common jail as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

C. DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Development participates on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia in certain joint federal-provincial development programmes by way of agreements with the federal government as represented by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. These programmes are not designed for general use by the municipalities, but may be of assistance to certain municipalities under specified conditions.

Most of these agreements are negotiated under the terms of the new ten-year Canada-Nova Scotia General Development Agreement, which was signed on September 12, 1974. The Agreement will enable DREE and the province to cooperate in efforts to improve communities in both the rural and urban sense of the term.

See also Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

Revised September 30, 1974

D. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1. Assistance to School Boards

(a) Foundation Program Grants

Provincial assistance to urban, municipal and amalgamated school boards for the operation of schools is paid in respect to the Foundation Program which includes the costs of supervisory and teachers' salaries, maintenance and operation of schools, transportation of pupils, summer classes for pupils, public school correspondence courses, tuition and boarding of pupils. The amounts paid in respect of these services is a percentage of the total cost of these services up to certain maximum amounts in each case. The percentage is determined by calculating the cost of these services in the previous school year at the shareable rates and by relating this amount to the amount which would be raised by the municipal unit if a rate of $1.35 per $100 of equalized assessment was levied by the municipal unit. The difference between the resultant percentage and 100% is the provincial proportion. In those instances where the provincial proportion is less than 27.5%, the actual proportion is disregarded and the provincial contribution toward the cost of Foundation Program Services is 27.5%.

When the provincial proportion is calculated for amalgamated school boards, the cost of administration up to $6 per pupil enrolled in the schools in the area and the shareable debt service charges on all debts for school purposes paid by the board are included, in addition to those listed in the preceding paragraph, in the educational services whose costs are calculated. For these boards, the current year's shareable costs are used to determine the provincial proportion.

In addition to the payment of Foundation Program Grants, the Province contributes the provincial proportion, with no minimum, of the net cost of cafeteria or school lunch programs operated by school boards and approved by the Minister.

The amounts of financial assistance payable to school boards in respect of the foregoing are determined in the manner prescribed by the Education Assistance Act.

School boards may provide services in addition to those prescribed in the Foundation Program and the cost of these services, plus the cost of Foundation Program Services at rates in excess of the shareable rates, is borne entirely by the municipal unit, except for the special grants described below.

(b) Unemployment Insurance Grant

The Province will pay to school boards the provincial proportion, subject to a minimum of 27.5%, of the amounts of Unemployment Insurance premiums paid by school boards as employers of teachers.

(c) Continuing (Adult) Education Grants

The Province may pay to school boards grants in support of Continuing Education Programs of an academic, vocational or cultural nature. These grants are intended to assist the school boards to defray administrative, instructional and related costs. Instructional grants, where students do not pay fees in excess of $10, are at the same rate as the provincial proportion of the Foundation Program, or 50%, whichever is higher. Where students pay fees in excess of $10, grants amount to 50% of the instructional costs, or the provincial proportion, whichever is lower. Administrative grants are made available to school boards engaging either full-time or part-time administrators of Continuing Education Programs at the same rate as the provincial proportion of the cost of the Foundation Program, or 50%, whichever rate is higher. In the case of part-time administrators, a limit of $3,000 is placed on the grant for cost-sharing purposes. In the case of full-time administrators, the salary is commensurate with licence and experience plus $1,500.

(d) Vocational Evening Class Grants

Some of the courses formerly offered as Vocational Evening Classes are now included under the Continuing (Adult) Education Grants.

Courses may be offered in vocational schools depending upon the equipment in the respective schools and the demand for the courses.

(e) Canada Pension Plan

The Province will reimburse school boards for the amount which they are required to contribute to the Canada Pension Fund as employers of teachers who participate in the Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Plan.

2. Assistance to Municipalities

(a) Capital Grants

The Province pays the provincial proportion, with a minimum of 27.5%, of the Debt Service Charges--retirement of principal and payment of interest--on all capital debt for school purposes incurred prior to the 1st day of January, 1956, and on the shareable portion of all capital debt for school purposes incurred on and after the 1st day of January, 1956. The shareable portion is determined by relating the shareable capital costs for school purposes to the amounts borrowed for these purposes.

(b) Regional Library Grants

The Province pays to each city, town or municipality which has entered into an agreement for the establishment and operation of a regional public library, a grant in an amount equal to:

(1) the provincial proportion (as determined under the Education Act) or 50%, whichever is higher, of the portion of the operating costs not exceeding $1.00 per capita of its population; and

(2) the provincial proportion (as determined under the Education Act) or 27.5%, whichever is higher, of the portion of the operating costs in excess of $1.00 per capita; and

(3) the provincial proportion (as determined under the Education Act) or 27.5%, whichever is higher, of the cost of providing and maintaining branch library facilities, up to fifty cents per capita.

(c) Regional Vocational Schools

The Province pays 100% of the costs of building, equipping, and operating regional vocational schools throughout the Province. The land required for each school is deeded to the Province, without cost, by the municipal unit in which the school is located. The Government of Canada assists in the costs of building and equipping the schools, but the agreement under which this assistance is provided will expire when the present appropriation, all of which has been allocated to projects that are under construction or being planned, has been used.

E. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Section 15 of the Water Act provides as follows:

(1) Subject to the regulations, the Minister may assist municipalities in the construction of sewage collection and treatment works by making grants or loans of money or guaranteeing loans made to municipalities.

The relevant regulations are:

4 (1) When the Minister is satisfied that a municipality has caused a pollution control study or survey to be made by an engineer or engineers whose engagement for the purpose was approved by the Department of the Environment, the Minister may advance to the municipality an amount equal to the cost to the municipality of having the survey or study conducted.

(2) When the Minister is satisfied that a trunk collector sewer or a sewage treatment plant has been satisfactorily completed by a municipality, the Minister may pay to the municipality a sum not exceeding twenty per cent of the approved capital cost of the sewer or plant, including the cost of a study or survey referred to in subsection (1), less any amount advanced under subsection (1).

5 Before furnishing any assistance to Section 15 of the Act, the Minister may require evidence satisfactory to him that a sewage treatment plant will be satisfactorily maintained and operated by the Municipality.

F. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

The Department of Fisheries pays annually to certain municipalities grants to compensate them for reduced tax revenues that result from certain general exemptions from taxation contained in the provisions of Section 3 of the Assessment Act. These exemptions are:

> (o) the nets, outfit and equipment belonging to a fisherman and used by him in fishing; and
>
> (t) all boats, ships and shares therein.

The amount of the annual grant in each case is the total amount levied by the municipality in 1966 on property of the kind listed above.

Revised September 30, 1974

G. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

1. Highways in Towns and Cities

Agreements may be made with towns and cities to pay a percentage of the cost of construction, reconstruction or maintenance of highways which form a connecting link in a main trunk highway of the Province or in a main highway leading into or through the town or city. The percentage is equal to the provincial proportion of the cost of the Foundation Program of Education in the city or town as determined from time to time under the Education Act, but in any case is not less than 50% of the cost of the highway work.

The Minister may share more than 50% of the cost of a bridge on above highway if the bridge exceeds ten feet in shortest length between the front faces of its end supports.

The Minister, for the purpose of providing a more direct or more expeditious route for traffic through a city or town, may construct and maintain a highway or a portion of a highway within the boundaries of a city or town.

A contribution will be made to cities and towns by the Department towards the cost of snow removal and ice control on the total mileage of highway under agreement in each city or town. The contribution is an amount which has been determined by using the estimated cost of snow removal in the area and a percentage based on the average provincial proportions of the Foundation Program of Education.

2. Sidewalks in Rural Municipalities

The Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may share the cost of sidewalks on a public highway right-of-way in any rural municipality. The sharing is similar to the method for sharing the costs of connecting links in towns and cities described in the first paragraph.

3. Suburban Subdivision Roads in Rural Municipalities

In suburban subdivision roads, in rural municipalities the sharing of costs is equal to the provincial proportion of the cost of the Foundation Program of Education in the municipality as determined from time to time under the Education Act, but in any case not less than 50%.

H. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

1. The Lands and Forests Act - Timber Dues

44 (1) The Minister may grant licenses to cut timber on the ungranted land of the Crown on payment of such dues as may be in his discretion.

(2) Every license or renewal thereof shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may deem expedient and which are embodied therein.

45 Where a license to cut timber is granted under Section 44, the Minister may pay to the Municipality in which the land described in the license is situated fifteen per cent of the dues payable to the Crown under license.

2. Parks Development Act

(a) Campsites

2 (1) Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may grant financial assistance to any municipality to assist in the development of an approved campsite.

(2) The financial assistance in respect of an approved campsite shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of development and in no case shall exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

(3) No financial assistance shall be granted under this Act unless in the opinion of the Minister there is a need for the approved campsite having regard to its location in relation to other parks in Nova Scotia and the camping, picnicking and other facilities provided for the accommodation and enjoyment of the public.

(b) Improvement of Scenic Areas

8 (1) Where

(a) a local community organization wishes to initiate and carry out a project of local improvement by constructing and developing trails, scenic waterfalls, streams or other local scenic or picnic areas; and

(b) that organization and the municipality in which the local scenic area is located agree to each provide twenty-five per cent of the cost of such construction and development, the Minister may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, grant financial assistance to any such municipality or local community organization.

(2) Financial assistance granted under subsection (1) shall not exceed fifty per cent of the total cost of construction and development and in no case shall exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

3. Scott Maritimes Pulp Limited Agreement Act

8 The Company shall pay to the Province after the Startup of the Mill and during the period that the provisions of the Assessment Act and the Land Tax Act do not apply to it:

(a) not later than the thirty-first day of January of the year next succeeding the year in which the Mill started up:

(i) one hundred and five thousand dollars multiplied by the number of months during which the Mill produced pulp in the preceding year divided by twelve; or

(ii) sixty cents per ton of pulp produced in the said preceding year;

whichever is greater;

(b) not later than the thirty-first day of January of each succeeding year:

(i) one hundred and five thousand dollars and in addition thereto one thousand dollars multiplied by the complete number of calendar years since the Startup of the Mill not exceeding an additional amount of ten thousand dollars in any year; or

(ii) sixty cents per ton of pulp produced in the calendar year next preceding the said thirty-first day of January;

whichever is the greater.

9 The Minister of Finance shall pay the sum received by the Province in each year from the Company in accordance with Section 8 to the Municipality of the County of Pictou.

10 The Minister of Finance shall pay to the Municipality of the County of Halifax in lieu of taxation of the Licensed Land under the Assessment Act twenty per cent of the annual stumpage paid by the Company to the Province, pursuant to the Agreement.

4. Nova Scotia Pulp Limited Agreement Act

9 (1) Nova Scotia Pulp Limited shall pay to the Province during the period that the Assessment Act and the Land Tax Act do not apply to it,

(a) in the month of January, 1971,

(i) one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or

(ii) eighty cents per ton of pulp produced in the year 1970,

whichever is greater;

(b) in the month of January of each succeeding year,

(i) one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and in addition thereto two thousand five hundred dollars multiplied by the number of calendar years since December 31, 1970, or

(ii) eighty cents per ton of pulp produced in the calendar year next preceding the January in which the payment is to be made,

whichever is the greater.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and in substitution therefor, Nova Scotia Pulp Limited shall pay to the Province during the period that the Assessment Act and the Land Tax Act do not apply to it,

(a) in the month of January of the year next succeeding the first complete calendar year in which the mill produced newsprint, the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

(b) in the month of January of the year next succeeding the January referred to in clause (a), the sum of two hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

(c) in the month of January next succeeding the January referred to in clause (b) the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars;

(d) in the month of January of each succeeding year, the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars and in addition thereto the sum of ten thousand dollars multiplied by the number of complete calendar years elapsed since, and including, the year commencing with the January referred to in clause (c)

9 The Provincial Treasurer shall pay the sum received by the Province in each year from Nova Scotia Pulp Limited in accordance with Section 8 of the Municipality in which the Company's mill is located and

municipalities in which are located the licensed land under the management of the Company as of the date on which the payment is made by the Company.

10 The sum shall be distributed among the municipalities referred to in Section 9 not later than April first of each year in the following manner:

(a) ten per cent to the municipality in which the Company's mill is located;

(b) forty per cent to the Municipality of the County of Inverness:

(i) less two thousand dollars multiplied by the number of complete calendar years elapsed since the start up of the mill; and

(ii) less the tax payable to it in respect of Crown Lands under license or lease, except Crown Lands leased to the Mersey Paper Company;

Until the amount payable under this clause equals or is less than the amount which would be distributed to the Municipality of the County of Inverness under clause (d) if that clause applied to it;

(c) thirty per cent to the Municipality of the County of Victoria:

(i) less one thousand dollars multiplied by the number of complete calendar years elapsed since the start up of the mill; and

(ii) less the tax payable in respect of Crown Lands under license or lease, except Crown Lands leased to the Mersey Paper Company;

Until the amount payable under this clause equals or is less than the amount which would be distributed to the Municipality of the County of Victoria under clause (d) if that clause applied to it;

(d) the balance in the proportion that the acreage of licensed lands under the management of the Company in each municipality bears to the total acreage of licensed lands under the management of the Company in all the municipalities, provided that the acreage of licensed lands under the management of the Company in the Municipality of the County of Inverness or the Municipality of the County of Victoria shall not be included for the purposes of this clause until the payment to the Municipality of the County of Inverness under clause (b) or the payment to the Municipality of the County of Victoria under clause (c) equals or is less than the amount to which it would be entitled under this clause if it applied to it, and thereafter this clause shall apply to it.

13 (1) Sections 9 and 10 of this Act shall not apply to payments made pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 8.

(2) The Governor in Council shall determine the amount to be paid to each of the municipalities referred to in Section 9 out of the sum paid to the Province pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 8, provided that each of the said municipalities shall not be paid less than it received in the last year that Nova Scotia Pulp Limited made a payment pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 8.

At present payments are made according to Section 13 and subsection (2) of Section 8.

I. DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

1. General Grants to Cities, Towns and Municipalities

A per capita payment at a rate of $3.73 for cities; $3.30 for towns and $1.37 for rural municipalities.

The payment shall not be less than the amount paid in 1971.

2. Municipal Services

Grants are paid to municipal units in respect of the annual current cost of fire protection, police protection, street lighting and garbage and refuse collection and disposal. Also, grants are paid to municipal units in respect of the capital cost of sewer systems, water systems, street paving, curbs and gutters; prior approval by the Minister is necessary before this capital cost is eligible for assistance. The provincial proportions vary between municipal units and are determined each year by regulation.

(a) Fire Protection Service

The assistance is towards the annual cost of the service for the eligible items or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of Assistance is the provincial proportion of (i) the actual cost of the eligible service or (ii) the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; the maximum eligible cost is determined by multiplying the population of the municipal unit or of the area by (i) $8.43 where the unit or the area provides fire protection through a hydrant system of the water utility and includes in its annual estimates from which it determines its tax rate an amount for fire protection at a rate or figure approved by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities or (ii) $4.11 where the unit or the area does not provide fire protection through a hydrant system or levy an amount for fire protection.

(b) Police Protection Service

The assistance is towards the annual cost of the service for the eligible items or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of Assistance is the provincial proportion of the actual cost of the eligible service or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; the maximum eligible cost is determined by (i) dividing the population of the unit or of the area by 1,000 and if the quotient is or includes a fraction, increase it to the next full figure, (ii) multiplying the quotient or the adjusted quotient by $8,000, and (iii) adding to the result the amount of $1,600 or an amount equivalent to the number of miles of streets in the city or town multiplied by $96, whichever is the larger.

(c) Garbage Collection and Disposal

The assistance is towards the annual cost of the service for the eligible items or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of Assistance is the provincial proportion of the actual cost of the eligible service or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; the maximum eligible cost is determined by multiplying the population of the unit or of the area by $4.47.

(d) Street Lighting Service

The assistance is towards the annual cost of the service for the eligible items or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of assistance is the provincial proportion of the actual cost of the eligible service or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less; the maximum eligible cost is determined by multiplying by $3.30 the greater of either (i) the population of the unit or of the area, or (ii) the figure obtained by multiplying the total miles of

streets of the unit or of the area by the quotient obtained by dividing the total population of all towns in the Province by the total miles of streets in all such towns.

(e) Water Systems

The assistance is towards the cost of constructing, acquiring, altering, extending or improving water works or water systems for the eligible items included in the Regulations; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of Assistance is (i) the provincial proportion of the annual debt charges on debentures issued by a municipal unit for the above purposes, or (ii) the provincial proportion of an expenditure made out of revenue with the prior approval of the Minister, if the grant payable by the Minister with respect to all such expenditures made by the municipal unit in any year does not exceed $10,000.

(f) Sewer Systems

The assistance is towards the cost of constructing, acquiring, altering, extending or improving public sewers or drains for the eligible items included in the Regulation; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of Assistance is (i) the provincial proportion of the annual debt charges on debentures issued by a municipal unit for the above purposes, or (ii) the provincial proportion of an expenditure made out of revenue with the prior approval of the Minister, if the grant payable by the Minister with respect to all such expenditures made by the municipal unit in any year does not exceed $10,000.

(g) Paving Service

The assistance is towards the cost of constructing curbs and gutters and paving with permanent paving streets of the municipal unit not, however, including streets with respect to which the municipal unit has an agreement with the Minister of Highways under the Public Highways Act; reference: Municipal Services Act, c. 203, R.S. 1967 and Regulations under the Act.

Amount of Assistance is (i) the provincial proportion of the annual debt charges on debentures issued by a municipal unit for the above purpose, or (ii) the provincial proportion of an expenditure made out of revenue with the prior approval of the Minister, if the grant payable by the Minister with respect to all such expenditures made by the municipal unit in any year does not exceed $10,000.

3. Grants in Lieu of Taxes

Grants in lieu of taxes are paid annually on certain eligible provincially-owned real property. The eligible real property does not include rights-of-way for highways, Crown lands, hospitals, educational institutions, parks or historic sites.

4. Regional Assessment

A grant of 20% of the annual cost of the administration of assessment is paid to all regional assessment committees.

5. Reimbursement of Net Poll Tax Revenues

To reimburse municipal units for loss of revenue resulting from the abolition of the poll tax and of payments under the Defence Establishment Tax Act, the Department annually pays municipal units an amount equal to their 1971 net poll tax and Defence Establishment Tax Act revenues.

6. The Planning Act

The Department financially assists municipal planning in two ways:

(a) Under Section 12 (4), the Department may share in the cost of preparing a municipal development plan. The proportion of such cost borne by the Department is 50% of an agreed budget based on a complete work program.

(b) Under Section 24, the Minister may enter into an agreement with a District Planning Commission to share in the costs and expenses of the Commission. The extent of the Department's contribution is:

(i) Fifty per cent of the usual operating costs of the Commission, including the cost of services to participating municipalities.

(ii) Up to 100% of the costs of any additional assistance provided to the Minister in the preparation of a regional development plan.

7. Mapping

In 1959, the Department began a program to assist urban and rural municipal units to prepare topographic maps. The cost-sharing program is:

Scale of Map	Cost to Municipality	Cost Borne by Municipality
1" = 400'	½ the total cost.	½ the total cost.
1" = 200'	$1.00 per acre or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.	Remainder of cost.
1" = 100' to 1" = 40'	Remainder of cost.	2/3 of estimated cost of mapping same area at 1" = 200'.
Updating existing maps	50% of cost.	50% of cost.

The Department may also assist municipal units with the enlargement or reduction of topographic maps for municipal purposes.

All mapping is now done in consultation with the Director of Surveys, Department of Lands and Forests. As a general rule, new mapping will be authorized only if it can be based on the new Maritime Survey Grid, which ensures complete reliability in future for referencing, mapping, surveys and land titles.

Revised September 30, 1974

J. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The eight health units covering the Province are supported entirely by provincial funds. The Department of Public Works is responsible for providing offices for each health unit without cost to the local municipalities.

A limited amount of assistance is available to municipalities for the express purpose of assisting with the purchase and installation of fluoridation equipment.

This grant assistance represents 50% of the equipment and installation costs up to a maximum of $5,000, i.e. the maximum amount obtainable is $2,500 payable over a five-year period at the rate of $500 per year.

K. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Grants based on a formula established by the Department are paid to municipalities in which provincial schools, hospitals, and historic buildings of over $10,000 value are located. These grants are in consideration of fire protection services provided by the municipal units for buildings in the above categories.

In the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth, a grant is paid in lieu of fire protection rates in consideration of the fire protection provided for provincial schools, hospitals, and historic buildings. These grants are in the amount that would be normally paid for fire protection by private owners of the property.

Revised September 30, 1974

L. DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

1. Provincial-Municipal Grant Program

(a) Basic Recreation Program Grant

A grant is paid to assist municipal units with the cost of developing or maintaining recreation services for Nova Scotians. The grant is equal to $3,000 plus an additional per capita allotment if population exceeds 3,000, as follows:

Population	3,000 to 5,999	50 cents per capita
Population	6,000 to 14,999	25 cents per capita
Population	15,000 and over	10 cents per capita

(b) Leadership Grant

A leadership grant is payable only to those municipal units that employ full-time recreational leadership. Depending upon his qualifications, the Department will share half, up to a maximum of $7,500, of salary and related costs of an employee whose employment is in the administration, supervision and coordination of community recreation services.

(c) Program Incentives Grant

Municipal units that have qualified for grants under the basic recreation program and leadership sections are eligible for a program incentive grant. The purpose of the grant is to assist municipal units in directing a focus on specific recreation activity areas or age groups. The cost-sharing for each project under this program is negotiated.

2. Capital Grant Program

The Department may pay a grant to assist in the capital costs of the construction or renovation of public recreational facilities. This grant is also available to community groups or organizations, but as a matter of practice the Department prefers to see all applications for capital grants under this program channelled through the municipal unit.

Revised September 30, 1974

3. Little Red School House Grant

The Department may pay a grant of up to $2,000 to any municipal unit or community organization for the purpose of assisting in the costs of renovating existing small buildings such as abandoned or little used school houses and community halls.

4. Other Assistance

At its main office, 3rd floor, Bank of Montreal Building, P. O. Box 864, Halifax, the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation also has available to municipalities for consultation and specialist advice a number of qualified coordinators in the fields of planning and evaluation, cultural development, sports, facility development, and community recreation programming. Requests for such services should be directed to the Minister.

Other programs and services are available to municipal units to assist in the development of a diversified municipal recreation program. Further information on any service provided by the Department may be obtained by contacting the Department of Recreation Regional Representative.

Region	Name and Address	Phone No.
Valley Region	William R. Spurr P. O. Box 2140, Windsor	798-4616
Fundy Region	Richard Hayden 515 Prince St., Truro	893-9487
Cape Breton Region	Russel MacNeil Provincial Building Sydney	562-2224
South Shore Region	John MacLean P. O. Box 470 Bridgewater	534-5000
Highland Region	Joel Lamorre P. O. Box 668 Antigonish	863-1736
Central Region	Mr. Gary Boone Bank of Montreal Tower Halifax	424-7622

Revised September 30, 1974

M. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Municipal Social Assistance

The Province reimburses each municipal unit for the maintenance payments issued to municipal assistance recipients in their own homes. The reimbursement is made to municipal units with organized social service departments at a minimum rate of 75% or the provincial proportion of the Foundation Program of Education, if the latter is greater than 75%. In units where there is no organized social service department, the sharing is 66 2/3%.

2. Administration of Municipal Social Assistance

In order to upgrade the standards of administration, the Province pays 75% of all administration expenses or the provincial proportion at the Foundation Program of Education rate, if the latter is greater than 75%.

3. Homes for the Aged and Homes for the Disabled Operating Costs

The Province prescribes minimum standards for homes for the aged and homes for the disabled operated by municipal units, and reimburses municipal units for 66 2/3% of the per diem cost of maintaining persons in such homes on a needs test basis. The municipal units receive reimbursement at a rate of 66 2/3% for maintaining persons in licensed voluntary or privately operated institutions who are unable to pay the approved board rates provided that the municipal unit concerned places the patient in one of these establishments.

4. Homes for the Aged and Homes for the Disabled Capital Costs

The Province will repay to municipal units through their claims 2/3 of the amount necessary to meet principal

and interest payments on loans incurred for the construction or furnishing of homes for the aged and homes for the disabled or renovations to existing institutions provided that the primary financing is obtained under the National Housing Act.

5. Child Welfare Services

The cost of child welfare services for wards of Children's Aid Societies is apportioned as follows:

The total cost of ward supervision is borne by the Province. These costs are determined each year by the Minister of Social Services on the recommendation of a committee constituted under legislation and are based on the cost of fielding one social worker per 65 wards.

Local municipal governments share 50% in the cost of maintenance for wards in foster homes with the Province bearing the remaining 50%. Maximum shareable weekly rate is $28.00. Maintenance for wards who are children of unmarried mothers is assumed in full by the Province.

To assist in defraying the cost of worker's salaries and travelling expenses for the provision of protection services, each municipal unit through legislation pays annually 30 cents per capita based on the last census to a society having jurisdiction within the municipal unit concerned, with a like amount being paid to the Administrator of Family and Child Welfare if there is no Children's Aid Society having jurisdiction within the municipality. The Province pays to Children's Aid Societies in excess of 50% of the cost of protection services. Additional funds are obtained from voluntary contributions, financial campaigns and United Appeal. The formula for determining worker cost is based on one worker per 55 protection cases.

All services to mentally retarded children, which include Foster Home Care for retarded children, the Nova Scotia Youth Training Centre and four Children's Homes for severely retarded children, are financed entirely by the Province.

The cost of maintenance of wards in child caring institutions is $24.50 per week with the Province paying $18.50 per week and the municipal unit $6.00.

Revised September 30, 1974

The total cost of Special Protection Services is assumed by the Province. These services include the operation of the Family Court, the salaries and expenses of the judges, and probation and after-care services. The cost of maintaining children committed to training schools is paid at the rate of $350 per year per child by the municipality of settlement, with the Province covering the remaining costs. A maximum of $24.50 per week board is paid by the provincial government for the Foster Home Plan for children in need of special protection. Other costs such as clothing and medical costs are covered.

N. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

1. Recreation and Entertainment Incentive Grant

To encourage interest in and support for regional tourist development and promotion the Government of Nova Scotia, through the Department of Tourism, will provide an incentive for communities to develop new special events or improve existing events with special emphasis on shoulder month activities, that is, activities that will have the effect of extending the tourist season.

This incentive will take the form of a matching grant to a maximum of $10,000 per area.

To provide the greatest possible input by the public, the Minister of Tourism will accept applications from Area Tourist Associations. Their recommendations should reflect area priorities as decided upon by their members.

Application for a grant must be made in writing by Area Tourist Associations so that it may be finalized within the fiscal year which ends March 31.

To emphasize the importance of shoulder months activities and promotions one third of the grant is specifically set aside for exclusive use during the period September 1 to June 30.

Applications must state the purpose of the grant and show in general the source of community funds.

Each association must provide an annual accounting to the Minister of Tourism for the expenditure of provincial monies provided by the grant.

2. Regulations Pursuant to Grants to Regional Organizations in the Province of Nova Scotia

AIMS:

(1) To encourage interest in and support for tourist development and promotion including regional tourist development and promotion, the Government of Nova Scotia, through the

Department of Tourism, will give financial assistance in the form of matching grants to provincial and regional tourist groups to assist in the provision of a Tourist Director who will spend at least six months, in any twelve month period, full time in the promotion of the industry within the province or region. Whatever monies are available after the Director's salary has been paid may be used according to the regulations set out below.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

(2) For purposes of these regulations, besides the single provincial unit the province is divided into a number of regional organizations and administrative units, subject to revision and change by the Minister of Tourism, Province of Nova Scotia.

PROVISION OF FUNDS:

(3) Financial aid is to be provided through only one organization, provincially and in each region, e.g. a Provincial Tourist Association, Associated Boards of Trade, a Municipal Tourist Bureau. Each organization must satisfy the Minister that it is carrying out a program of tourist development and promotion on behalf of the entire area it represents. If a prescribed region has no organization assuming overall promotion, no funds shall be provided to the region. No grant will be made to any minority group.

BASIS OF PAYMENT:

(4) Basis of payment to a Regional Group will be a provincial grant, up to a maximum of $6,000 equalling the amount provided by the municipalities concerned, to its Regional Tourist Association, Associated Board of Trade or Municipal Tourist Bureau. The minimum municipal contribution for purposes of the grant is $4,000.

The provincial grant will match dollar for dollar any amount contributed by the municipalities up to but not to exceed $6,000. Should an amount of less than $6,000 but more than $4,000 be contributed by the municipalities, the additional sum up to $6,000 will be matched on the basis of contributions by the public at large.

Revised September 30, 1974

Any amount less than $4,000 contributed by the municipalities will reduce by that amount the additional $2,000 grant available. For example:

Municipal Contribution	-	$4,000
Provincial Grant	-	4,000
Other Contributions	-	2,000
Provincial Grant	-	2,000
Total Contributions	-	6,000
Total Provincial Grant	-	6,000
Municipal Contribution	-	$3,000
Provincial Grant	-	3,000
Other Contributions	-	2,000
Provincial Grant	-	1,000
Total Contributions	-	5,000
Total Provincial Grant	-	4,000

(5) Basis of payment to a provincial group will be a provincial grant not to exceed $6,000 equalling the amounts subscribed by the business community of the province.

(6) To qualify for the provincial grant, the provincial group, the Regional Tourist Association, Associated Boards of Trade or Municipal Tourist Bureau must employ a director who will serve not less than six months in any twelve month period. Payment of the provincial grant in each case will be made following the organization's submission setting forth the amount of the municipal grant provided, or in the case of the provincial group the amount of the business community's subscription, and approval of their programs by the Minister of Tourism. Each organization must provide an annual accounting to the Minister of Tourism for the expenditures of provincial monies provided under these regulations.

(7) In special circumstances, considered by the Minister to be hardship situations, the Minister may in his discretion apportion grants not to exceed $4,000 in any way he deems desirable and advisable.

(8) The intent of this matching grant is to provide a Tourist Director for the region concerned, and in the case of the provincial unit to assist in the provision of an organized body directed by a salaried employee to represent the business community of the province not directly in the

tourist business but with a serious stake in the success of tourism. This unit will also act as a liaison body for district tourist associations when such is found desirable by the districts.

(9) Whatever monies are available after the Director's salary has been paid may be considered for approval on the following items of development and promotion.

(a) Advertising in approved media within the Province of Nova Scotia.

(b) Provincial tourist association membership.

(c) Regional signs--painted or paper sign boards.

(d) Travel and sport shows, fair exhibits and parade displays within the province, if the exhibit is solely sponsored by the Regional Tourist Association, Associated Boards of Trade and municipal units.

(e) Any other item of development and promotion except those listed hereunder approved by the Minister of Tourism.

The following items of development and promotion are not approved for purposes of the provincial grant:

(1) Wages, retainer fees or commissions, except where allowed above in "approved" promotions.

(2) Contact, field or promotional trips, individual or group.

(3) Promotional tours within or outside the province.

(4) Meetings or entertaining.

(5) Other methods that might be designated, from time to time, by the Minister of Tourism.

3. Capital Grants for Tourist Bureaus

The Department of Tourism has authority to provide tourist bureaus operated by a municipality, Board of Trade or Tourist Association with an annual matching grant of $3,000. The monies are to be used for capital expenditures only.

O. HEALTH SERVICES AND INSURANCE COMMISSION

1. Construction Grants

For new hospital construction the Province will pay 40% of the approved construction costs in the form of an outright grant. A further 40% of the approved construction costs will be included in the Province's Capital Debt Assistance Program. For minor alterations and renovations a full 80% may be approved as an outright grant.

2. Capital Debt Assistance

The Health Services and Insurance Commission will make payments to hospitals based on the annual amount required to meet the interest expense and principal repayment of the approved portion of the outstanding debt after deducting funds available to the hospital from other sources for this purpose. The approved portion of the outstanding debt includes borrowings related to approved construction prior to April 1, 1972 and 40% of approved construction costs after that date.

3. Operating Expenses

The Health Services and Insurance Commission pays the operating expenses of approved general and mental hospitals and mental health centres in the Province of Nova Scotia.

P. THE NOVA SCOTIA HOUSING COMMISSION

The Province of Nova Scotia through the facilities of the Nova Scotia Housing Commission promotes housing development within the Province with particular emphasis on the requirements of persons in the lower or middle income ranges. Areas in which specific assistance is given and which are of interest to municipal governments are:

1. Housing Studies

Studies are carried out to determine the housing requirements of various municipalities and the appropriate means of financing.

2. Public Housing Projects

Financial and management assistance are given to provide suitable public housing for low income and senior citizens. Project management and financing is frequently carried out by the Commission or may be undertaken in partnership with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Municipal cooperation is sought in establishing the need for this housing, identifying sites and in assisting in the subsidization of operating costs. The operating costs include a grant in lieu of taxes, the amount of which usually exceeds the municipal shares of the subsidy.

3. Land Banking and Servicing Projects

Financial assistance and management expertise are available to municipalities which are suffering from, or which are anticipating, a shortage of residential land at reasonable or acceptable prices. This assistance frequently extends to the servicing of land which has been purchased with a view to filling the need for residential building sites.

4. Cooperative Housing Mortgages

Low-cost mortgage financing is available to municipal residents by means of the "Self-Help Housing Program." Assistance by way of subsidy to permit ownership by low-income familes is available through the Commission's standardized Home Ownership Program.

5. Shell Housing Program

The NSHC together with CMHC are jointly sponsoring the Shell Housing Program. Municipal support and involvement is sought in this Program which is an attempt to provide a basic house to low-income families at the lowest possible cost. NSHC and CMHC make subsidies available through the Subsidized Home Ownership Program, thus bringing home ownership to low-income families. Municipal participation is sought in these subsidies thus making home ownership available to even lower income groups while assistance is sought in the identification of land for the houses.

6. Subsidized Home Ownership through the Self-Help Cooperative and Shell Housing Programs

Federal and provincial subsidies are available and municipal participation is sought and encouraged in the Commission-sponsored Subsidized Cooperative Home Ownership Program and in the Shell Housing Program which provide home ownership for eligible low income families.

7. Neighborhood Improvement Program

Funds are available through the NSHC and CMHC to assist in the improvement of living conditions in seriously deteriorated neighbourhoods. The purpose of the program is to encourage and support efforts of municipalities in concert with neighbourhood residents toward the improvement of their physical environment and the development of social and recreational amenities.

8. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

Loans are available to home owners earning $11,000 per year or less, landlords who agree to rent controls, non-profit corporations and cooperatives to assist in the improvement and repair of substandard dwellings. The program applies to home owners and landlords in areas participating in the Neighborhood Improvement Program, in the other areas through special agreements with the Province and non-profit corporations and non-profit cooperatives in any area.

9. Other

Advice and assistance is also available in the development of limited dividend and non-profit rental projects by municipalities and by private corporate agencies.

Revised September 30, 1974

Q. THE NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR COMMISSION

1. Grants in Lieu of Taxes

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission is authorized to compute and disburse yearly grants in lieu of property taxes on Commission-owned properties and grants in lieu of business taxes on Commission-owned and leased premises on the following authorized formulae:

(a) Grants in lieu of property taxes--1½% of the total cost of land and buildings for each location.

(b) Grants in lieu of business taxes--4% of the total of inventory of plant and equipment plus the average inventory of stock at cost for twelve months for each location as at March 31st of each year.

2. Maintenance of Persons Convicted under the Liquor Control Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission pays a per diem allowance of $4.00 to all municipalities for all persons convicted under the Liquor Control Act and serving sentences in jails in those municipalities.

R. NOVA SCOTIA POWER CORPORATION

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are exempt from taxation under or pursuant to any Act of the Legislature. However, the Corporation may pay to any municipality a grant in lieu of any tax which would have been payable to such municipality in respect to any property exempt from tax under Section 16 of the Power Corporation Act and may enter into such agreements with the municipality as may be necessary for such purpose.

Generally, the Corporation pays a grant equivalent to 2½% of certain Retail Electric Revenue which is shared among qualifying municipalities in proportion to the Retail Revenue derived from each area.

This formula is modified by several arrangements in areas previously served by electric utilities that have been purchased by the Corporation.

Revised September 30, 1974

S. ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES BY WAY OF LOANS

1. Municipal Hospital Loan Fund

A fund from which the Province may lend to a municipality not more than 50% of the cost of new construction or the making of changes in a hospital.

2. Municipal Loan Fund

A fund from which municipalities may borrow at rates fixed by the Governor in Council generally at about the market rate. The fund is not intended as a substitute for borrowing on the open market, and, in fact, municipalities are not encouraged to make use of it. It is used when repayment should be over a term longer than 20 years and when municipalities have difficulty selling bonds on the market.

3. The School Loan Fund

A fund from which the Province may lend to a school board to assist in purchasing buses for the transportation of pupils to and from schools.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

A. GRANTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

The property of the Government of Canada is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the British North America Act. Section 125 of the Act states: "No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation." This constitutional exemption is reflected in section 3 (a) of the Assessment Act as well as in the three city charters.

The federal government makes payments in lieu of taxes with respect to many of its properties, under the provisions of the Municipal Grants Act. Municipalities must apply for these grants, and the Act states specifically that no right to a grant is created by the Act.

Generally, grants are the equivalent of the taxes that would have been payable had the property been taxable, but there are a number of exceptions to this principle. The assessment base is subject to approval by the federal government to ensure that the assessment is in line with the assessment of similar privately-owned properties. Usually, the federal government does not pay business occupancy taxes.

The Minister of Finance may, in determining the amount of any grant to a municipality, deduct from the amount that might otherwise be payable

(a) an amount that, in the opinion of the Minister, represents

(i) the value of a service that is customarily furnished by the municipality to real property in the municipality and that Her Majesty does not accept in respect of federal property in the municipality, or

(ii) the value of a service customarily furnished by municipalities that is furnished to taxable property in the municipality by Her Majesty; and

(b) such other amount as the Minister considers appropriate having regard to the existence of

any special circumstances arising out of any heavy concentration of federal property in the municipality.

A number of types of federal property are excluded from the real property tax grant base. These are:

(a) real property forming part of an undertaking in respect of the conservation, irrigation, reclamation, rehabilitation or reforestation of land;

(b) a park, historical site, monument, museum, public library, art gallery or Indian reserve;

(c) an improvement to land or structure that is not a building designed for the shelter of people, plant or movable property;

(d) an improvement to land or structure forming part of any defence establishment that, in the opinion of the Minister, is a self-contained defence establishment;

(e) real property under the control, management or administration of the National Railways as defined in chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, or a corporation, company, commission, board or agency established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada;

(f) except when otherwise prescribed by the Minister, real property owned by Her Majesty and leased to or occupied by a person from whom, by reason of his interest in or occupation of that real property, a municipal taxing authority may collect real estate tax; or

(g) the Houses of Parliament and grounds.

Transitional grants, declining to zero in the fifth year after the purchase, are paid where property of types (b), (c) or (d) is acquired by the federal government.

The federal government may also pay a grant to a municipality equal to the unpaid principal amount of the cost of any local improvement that has been specially assessed against federal property. For this purpose only, property of types (b), (c) and (g) are not excluded from the grant base.

Crown corporations, commissions, boards and agencies pay their own grants in lieu of taxes.

B. AIR CANADA

Air Canada is taxable as any other ratepayer and pays taxes in the usual manner based on municipal valuation at current tax rates.

C. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The Canadian National Railways pays grants in lieu of taxes on land and certain improvements in the cities, towns and rural municipalities of Nova Scotia where there is property eligible.

D. NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

The National Harbours Board pays grants in lieu of taxes on land and certain improvement in the cities, towns and rural municipalities of Nova Scotia where there is property eligible. The payments are made under the provisions of the Municipal Grants Act.

Revised September 30, 1974

E. CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(1) Grants in lieu of taxes will be made in respect of all Corporation-owned real property except:

(a) property leased by the Corporation;

(b) towers erected on or equipment installed on or in Corporation-owned property;

(c) Corporation-owned property leased to other parties; and

(d) Corporation-owned staff residences.

(2) Grants will not be made in respect of:

(a) business taxes;

(b) levies or charges considered by the Corporation to be other than levies or charges relating to real property; and

(c) services provided to other properties in the municipality but not provided to the Corporation's property.

(3) Grants will be computed on the general and school assessments and tax rates set by the municipality, adjusted:

(a) as required by the exclusions specified in item 2 hereof; and

(b) to be, in the opinion of the Corporation, comparable to those levied on similar properties in the municipality.

(4) Taxes levied on the occupants of Corporation-owned staff residences are to be paid in full with payment to be made either by the occupant directly or by the Corporation. In the latter event, the full amount paid by the Corporation is to be recovered from the occupant.

(5) Leases of Corporation-owned property to other parties will require the lessee to be responsible for all taxes, rates and charges levied as a result of such occupation.

F. CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Under the provisions of the National Housing Act, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) promotes the improvement of housing and living conditions in Canada through several programs of loans and assistance.

1. Housing Research and Community Planning - Sections 35 and 37

CMHC may make arrangements with a province or a municipality with the approval of the government of the province to conduct special studies relating to the condition of urban areas, to means of improving housing and to the need for additional housing or for urban redevelopment.

2. Neighborhood Improvement Program - Section 27

(a) Contributions of up to 50% of the cost of choosing the neighbourhood to be improved; acquisition and clearing of land for residential and associated recreational and social usage; relocation of displaced persons; up to 25% of the cost of improving municipal and public utilities.

(b) Loans to municipalities to cover up to 75% of the net cost of improvement after deducting grants.

3. Residential Rehabilitation Program - Section 34

Loans to property owners in neighbourhood improvement areas to repair and improve existing housing to meet minimum standards of health and safety.

4. New Communities Program - Section 45

Assistance to provinces or their designated agencies for the development of new communities either by cost sharing agreement or loan to cover land acquisition, planning, and the design and installment of services.

5. Land Assembly Program Sections 40 and 42

Two forms of assistance are available to provinces to municipalities with provincial approval or to a publicly-owned housing agency.

(a) Cost sharing agreement whereby 75% of capital cost is borne by the federal partner.

(b) Loans for up to 90% of assembly and development of land for residential and associated purpose.

6. Sewage Treatment - Section 51

Loans of up to two thirds of the cost of construction or expansion of sewage treatment projects which include trunk collector systems and sewage treatment plants, and partial debt cancellation of 25% of the principal amount of the loan and accrued interest based on construction progress as at March 31, 1975.

For municipalities with a population not exceeding 5,000, a portion of all sanitary sewers comprising the project, with the exception of building connectors, will be considered to be trunk collector sewers for sharing assistance purposes. The portions are:

Population 1 to 1,000	50%
Population 1,001 to 2,000	40%
Population 2,001 to 3,000	30%
Population 3,001 to 4,000	20%
Population 4,001 to 5,000	10%

7. Public Housing - Sections 40, 43 and 44

Two available techniques:

(a) Contributions of up to 75% of capital costs and operating losses for the construction, or acquisition and conversion, of housing for public housing purposes (Section 40).

(b) Loans of up to 90% of cost (as determined by the Corporation) for construction or acquisition and conversion of a public housing project (Section 43), and contributions of up to 50% of annual operating losses incurred in operating a public housing project (Section 44).

8. Low-Budget Rental Housing - Section 15

(a) Non-profit

Loans to non-profit organizations equal to the total lending value of the project plus a grant not exceeding 10% of the capital cost.

(b) Entrepreneur

Loan of up to 95% of the cost of controlled rental accommodation for use by low-budget families or individuals.

9. Student Housing - Section 47

Loans of up to 90% of the cost of construction, acquisition and conversion, or renovation of student housing are available to provinces, municipalities and their agencies as well as to universities, hospitals, school boards, cooperatives and charitable corporations. The province concerned must approve any loan.

10. Low-Budget Home-Ownership Assistance - Section 34

(a) Assisted Home-Ownership Program (Section 34, 15)

Long-term loans at preferred interest rates, geared to income, to assist individuals in the construction or purchase of a house.

(b) Assisted Home-Ownership Cooperative Program (Section 34, 18)

Long-term loans to a cooperative association at preferred interest rates for the construction, purchase or improvement of a housing project.

Several programs are operated in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Housing Commission and municipal participation is sought and encouraged. In addition to the financial assistance outlined above, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is prepared to provide information services on housing and related matters to any municipality.

G. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has an ongoing program to assist municipal and provincial governments as well as private organizations in the acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of nationally important historic structures. An agreement is negotiated with the parties concerned to fit the specific requirements of each project. All such agreements contain similar provisions concerning the acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of each site, although variations do occur to accommodate particular cases. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs can, however, only become involved with those structures which have been declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance. This declaration is made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Board fulfils the role of an independent jury in determining the significance of persons, places, events and structures, and acts as an advisory body to the Minister on historical matters.

The criteria on which sites are assessed by the Board require that they be closely associated with events which, or persons who, have significantly shaped Canadian history. Moreover, a building may be declared of national significance due to its great age and because it is an outstanding example of period architecture of which few still remain. If the Board recommends favourably, and if the Minister accepts the recommendation, it is then possible for the Department to become involved. In the vast majority of cases this involvement is limited to commemoration by means of a plaque or distinctive monument, and only in certain rare cases where the site is of exceptional significance (such as Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba or the Walls and Gates in Quebec City) will the Board recommend preservation.

Generally, agreements provide for the federal government to contribute 50% to the costs of acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of each site. The province or municipality is responsible for work on the project and lets any necessary contracts. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs may supply expertise on restoration engineering and architecture. Payments are made to the province or municipality on the basis of certified costs submitted to Parks Canada in respect of each project. The site in all

these cases is the property of the provincial or municipal government, and once the site is restored that government is required, under the agreement, to operate it for the benefit of the general public.

An example is a project in Halifax under which Parks Canada contributes to the restoration of the exteriors of certain waterfront buildings of national historic importance, as part of an urban renewal scheme. Work on this project is being carried out by a private company, Historic Developments Limited, which leases the buildings from the City of Halifax and is responsible for their restoration and operation for the public benefit. The unique feature of this project is that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has an agreement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) under which CMHC acts as the Department's agent in dealing with the City of Halifax and the private company on matters relating to the project. In other respects this project is the same as others under the program; the federal government will contribute half of the costs of restoration work up to a ceiling of $658,000.

H. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice will pay the salaries of law students hired by individual police forces during the summer months under a programme designed to promote understanding between the legal profession and the police, as well as between young people and the police. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police administers the programme.

For budgetary reasons, the number of participating municipalities is limited and applications by interested municipalities for participation in the program should be submitted prior to November of any given year. At the present time there is a twelve month waiting period. The salary paid to a student is related to the salary that would be paid to a probationary constable of the police force involved.

I. DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

1. Local Initiatives Program

The Local Initiatives Program (LIP) is to alleviate unemployment, improve the skills of the work force, contribute to community betterment and encourage economic growth. Its particular objective is to draw on the initiative of local community groups and municipalities to finance labour-intensive community betterment projects of a non-profit nature. Approved projects vary from day-care centres to information and telephone answering services, and from bridge building to house repairs. Projects are intended to provide jobs at the time of highest unemployment.

For 1974-75 projects, the project had to begin in December, 1974; provide at least 60 man-weeks of work; and pay prevailing wages not to exceed an average of $115 per man-week. In addition to wages, LIP could pay up to $22 per man-week in addition. Maximum grants were limited to $75,000.

The deadline for 1974-75 applications was October 1, 1974. It seems likely that the program will be re-introduced for 1975-76 with some modifications.

2. Local Employment Assistance Program

The purpose of the Local Employment Assistance Program is to create worthwhile employment for people who have been unemployed or receiving public assistance and who are not likely to become employed through normal labour market activity during the period of a project (maximum duration of 36 months). The program involves the funding and technical support of job creation projects with an emphasis on establishing a work environment conducive to the clients' eventual return to regular employment.

Although the major objective of LEAP projects is to help the participants become self-sufficient, it is hoped that they, in turn, will involve other people and communities in developmental operations.

Revised September 30, 1974

Projects must be developed in consultation with a Special Programs Officer at the Canada Manpower Centre.

3. Canada Manpower Consultative Service

The Canada Manpower Consultative Service encourages management and labour to work together to bring about manpower adjustments needed because of economic and technological change within an industry, plant, or other enterprise. It can provide technical, consultative, and financial aid to management and labour to assist in the development of constructive solutions to manpower adjustment problems.

The service is based on three general principles:

(a) Research and advance planning to determine the specific manpower implications of the coming change and the private and public adjustment measures that need to be taken.

(b) Consultation between labour and management to allow workers to take part, through their chosen representatives, in developing adjustment plans to meet their needs.

(c) Coordination of private and public adjustment measures to ensure that the full range of government manpower programs is available to complement private measures developed by labour and management.

A Manpower Assessment Incentive Agreement with the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, signed by representatives of labour and management, establishes a Joint Manpower Adjustment Committee and provides financial assistance of up to 50% of the costs of research, planning and consultation undertaken by the two parties. Municipalities are eligible.

4. Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program

The Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program enables the federal government to provide incentives to Canadian business and industry for the expansion and improve-

ment of employee training programs to increase productivity and reduce unemployment.

All employers and employer associations are eligible to apply for assistance under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program, except federal, provincial and municipal governments and those agencies financed primarily from tax revenues such as school boards and police and fire departments.

However, public agencies whose income is derived from fees or sales, such as public utility and transportation companies, may apply as may provincial and municipal departments and agencies involved in the training of clients with special needs.

Training costs to be reimbursed under this program must be actually incurred; that is, the contracting employer must have paid or owe these costs. Two types of cost may be reimbursed, direct costs of training and trainee wages. Direct training costs are normally reimbursed only for the off-the-job elements of training.

Reimbursement of trainee wages normally ranges from 40% to 85% of the wages actually paid, depending on the status of the trainee, up to the maximum allowable under the Act. The highest rate of reimbursement will apply when the trainee is considered to have special needs, perhaps as a result of prolonged unemployment. A somewhat lower rate will apply when the trainee is,or will shortly become, unemployed and simply lacks marketable skills. If the trainee is neither unemployed nor threatened with unemployment, training is primarily the employer's responsibility; under certain circumstances financial assistance for such training is available, but at a lower rate of reimbursement.

This program is intended to provide a stimulus that will encourage employers to initiate and improve their own training programs. Employers wishing to participate should realize, however, that financial support for their training programs is neither automatic nor continuing; nor is it intended to pay all of the costs associated with training. The federal government, in short, does not take over the employer's responsibility for training, but rather, by bearing part of the cost, assists the employer to fulfil his responsibilities.

Revised September 30, 1974

J. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Where benefits to the Department will arise from a municipal construction project, the Department may provide capital assistance contributions.

Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities, for example a fire hall, that will benefit the Department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least.

Payments are made directly to the municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

K. DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Some programmes under the Canada-Nova Scotia General Development Agreement may be of assistance to municipalities when various subsidiary agreements are negotiated. The intention of the Agreement is not specifically to assist municipalities, but because development will increase the needs of Nova Scotians for attractive and functional communities, the Agreement will also enable DREE and the province to cooperate in efforts to improve communities in both the rural and urban sense of the term.

All areas of the province could benefit from activities under the new Agreement. The Agreement is for a period of ten years, and was signed September 12, 1974.

The overall objectives of the General Development Agreement are:

(a) to encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable, long-term employment opportunities and an optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia;

(b) to increase the earned incomes of the people in Nova Scotia;

(c) to assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in Nova Scotia.

The General Development Agreement provides a continuing and evolving process of identifying potential job creating economic opportunities throughout the province and designing appropriate measures to achieve these opportunities. The two governments will then enter into a series of subsidiary agreements, under the umbrella of the General Development Agreement, which will provide for the implementation of those specific actions required to attain an identified objective.

L. MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS

1. Canadian Urban Demonstration Program

This five year program established by the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs aims to identify and stimulate innovative, practical projects that provide new approaches to the important problems facing Canadian urban communities in the next decade. Through the program, promising projects, procedures, and technological advances will be implemented on a demonstration basis, and information on the innovations and their effectiveness will be disseminated across the country.

The basic cost of such demonstration projects will be met in the normal way by federal, provincial, municipal governments, by the private sector, or a combination of these. The federal government will provide any necessary additional assistance to projects through a $100,000,000 fund established to support the program. The fund is intended to be a catalyst and a supplement, rather than prime capital financing.

The new approaches brought forth must not be merely ideas or plans. The program is concerned with implementing solution concepts as demonstration projects. A project will demonstrate the feasibility of a concept, permit its evaluation in a real operating environment, and serve as a prototype for much broader implementation. Demonstration projects may consist of physical technologies (e.g. improvements in housing materials, design, and construction), new urban institutions (e.g. effective systems for regional government or municipal government), policies (e.g. ways to control urban growth), programs (e.g. for recreation facility development), and so on.

Projects must have Canada-wide significance; be solution-oriented and present a practical, operational approach; illustrate a departure from conventional practice; and take account of its interactions with the surrounding environment. Additional criteria ask that projects demonstrate coordination and cooperation among various governmental jurisdictions; ways of overcoming institutional obstacles; use of local skills and resources; multiple uses of facilities, services or resources; or ways to diminish social inequality.

2. Railway Relocation

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, along with the Ministry of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission, is responsible for the administration of Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act, which deals with railway relocation. The program is intended to help achieve a better balance between the need for efficient rail services and the adverse effects of railways on the quality of the urban environment and urban development. The program applies particularly where railway facilities (tracks, yards and terminals) are obstacles to planned redevelopment. The federal government, under the program, will provide a part of the cost of planning and implementing railway relocation and rail traffic rerouting proposed by provinces and municipalities.

Applications for support under the program must be directed through the provincial government. (See also Ministry of Transport.)

During the study phase, money is available for preparing urban development and transportation plans.

Revised September 30, 1974

M. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

1. Transport Development Agency

The Transportation Development Agency does not have any financial assistance programmes to municipalities as such. The Agency does, however, encourage, cooperate with, and assist municipalities anxious to study, to do research into and to develop innovations in the field of transportation.

In the field of urban transportation the Agency has, for instance, cooperated with the city of Calgary in a study on urban goods movement, and has participated in bus monitoring studies in both Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Agency has participated in the Regina Dial-a-Bus project.

There have been many other similar efforts and the main thread common to all of these projects has been that the Agency has entered into a formal agreement with both the municipality and province involved, and the study has been managed jointly by all three parties.

2. Assistance to Municipal and Other Airports

The Ministry of Transport's financial assistance policy to cooperate with provinces, municipalities or other public bodies in the provision of airports is aimed at furthering the development or improvement of smaller airports suitable for relatively light aircraft.

In the case of airports of predominantly national interest, the Ministry may pay 100% of approved capital expenditures and 100% of operating deficits up to specified maximum levels.

In the case of airports of predominantly local interest, the Ministry may pay up to 80% to 100% of approved airport construction or improvement expenditures, depending on the class of the airport, and up to 50% of the capital costs of buildings. Land costs are not shareable.

Revised September 30, 1974

3. Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act, assented to May 7, 1974, authorizes the federal government to provide funds to facilitate the relocation of railway traffic in urban areas and to provide financial assistance for work done for the protection, safety and convenience of the public at railway crossings.

Part I:

(a) Joint Urban Development and Transportation Plans

When a province and the municipalities involved wish to redevelop a specified urban area, including new transportation facilities and new uses for rail properties and lines, they inform the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Transport of their intent to submit an application to the Canadian Transport Commission. The purpose of the application is to seek an order to relocate railway facilities. The application must be supported by an urban development plan, a transportation plan and a financial plan. Up to 50% of the cost of preparing one or more alternate transportation plans may be recovered from the Ministry of Transport, and up to 50% of the cost of preparing one or more urban development plans in respect of a transportation study area may be recovered from the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

(b) Railway Relocation Grants and Assistance

Upon the recommendation of the Canadian Transport Commission for federal assistance for implementation of the relocation or rerouting project, the Minister of Transport may authorize the payment of a relocation grant. This grant may not exceed 50% of the net cost of railway relocation or rerouting. Net cost is to be determined according to a schedule contained in the Act. It takes into account such factors as land values and the adjusted cost of new railway facilities. Financial assistance may also be provided for grade separations for new railway lines and new safety devices on existing railway lines, if required because of railway relocation or rerouting.

Parts II, III and IV are concerned with increasing the limits of federal assistance for railway grade separation projects in order to bring grant provisions into line with the increased costs being experienced in the construction of modern overpasses and subways.

Part II - Special Grants for Separations:

Upon application to the Canadian Transport Commission, the following assistance may be provided:

(a) For construction of new grade separations:

(i) If costs exceed $1,250,000 but are less than $5 million, a special grant of $1 million plus 60% of costs exceeding $1,250,000 may be paid.

(ii) If costs exceed $5 million, a special grant of $3,250,000 plus 40% of costs exceeding $7 million may be paid.

(b) For the reconstruction of, or improvements to, existing grade separations:

(i) If reconstruction costs exceed $1,250,000 but are less than $5 million, a special grant from the Ministry of Transport of $625,000 plus 37½% of the costs exceeding $1,250,000 may be paid.

(ii) If reconstruction costs exceed $5 million, a special grant from the Ministry of Transport of $2,031,000 plus 25% of costs exceeding $5 million may be paid.

(c) For grade separations required by new roads or highways:

When a new road or highway must cross a railway line as a result of a highway traffic rerouting scheme, a special grant of up to 50% of the grade separation cost may be applied for to the Canadian Transport Commission. The Commission may recommend a special grant if it is satisfied that a grade separation is required for the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and that the new road or highway will divert traffic from existing grade crossings.

Revised September 30, 1974

Part III - Railway Grade Crossing Fund:

Part III provides for the continuation of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, previously under section 202 of the Railway Act, and increases the ceilings on financial assistance:

(a) For level crossing protection work:

Up to 80% of the costs may be paid from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund up to a new limit of $1 million.

(b) For reconstruction of, or improvements to, existing grade separations:

If the total costs do not exceed $1,250,000 50% of the cost, from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, up to a new ceiling of $625,000.

Part IV - General:

Part IV applies only to Part III and is a transitional provision whereby the Canadian Transport Commission can retroactively apply increased ceilings in Part III to pre-June 1974 projects which have not been completed.

The new Act maintains the existing provisions of the Railway Act, whereby a railway crossing must be in existence for at least three years before an application can be made for a grant from the Railway Crossing Fund towards construction of a grade separation. The Act provides two exceptions: First, when the new grade separation is required by a railway relocation or rerouting project, and second, when it is required by a new highway traffic rerouting scheme. Grants provided for the reconstruction of or improvements to an existing grade separation will be made available where the grade separation has existed for at least 15 years.

Part II assistance will not be available to Part III projects incurring cost over-runs.

See also Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

N. ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

1. Police Services under Contract

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will provide law enforcement services to municipalities under contract. These contracts must be approved by the Governor in Council of the province, and by the federal Solicitor General and Governor in Council.

Under the present contracts the federal government has agreed to share, with the provinces and municipalities that have contract agreements, the costs of providing law enforcement services. The contracts include the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

(a) the determination of the total costs to be shared; and

(b) the determination of the percentage of these costs that is to be borne by the province or municipality concerned.

In the present agreements the calculation of the total costs to be shared between the federal government and each province or municipality is determined through the use of a national average cost per contract policeman. The total shareable cost in relation to each province or municipality is determined by multiplying the "per capita" cost by the number of policemen assigned to that province or municipality. The costs are based on actual expenditures during the previous fiscal year.

Under the present municipal contracts it was agreed that the municipal share of the costs would be 50% for the first five policemen assigned to the municipality and 75% for each additional policeman.

The provinces and municipalities are billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The municipalities are billed directly by the federal government.

2. Canadian Police Information Centre

The CPIC system provides a computer-based central repository for information on stolen vehicles, licence plates and parts; vehicles used in the commission of a crime, abandoned or operated by a wanted person; wanted, charged and paroled persons. The information is stored and retrieved by police agencies using typewriter terminals connected via telecommunications lines from coast-to-coast.

The costs of the CPIC system are borne almost entirely by the federal government. The shared costs between the provinces, municipalities and the federal government include only the rental of the communication lines from the provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing exists between the federal government and a province or municipality, the percentage paid for CPIC services is the same rate that is paid for policing services.

SUBJECT INDEX

Subject	Department	Page
I. Capital Projects		
Airports	Ministry of Transport	63
Bridges	Highways	10
Campsites	Lands and Forests	12
Fire Halls	National Defence	59
Fluoridation Equipment	Public Health	24
Highways	Highways	10
Historic Structures	Indian and Northern Affairs	53
Homes for the Aged and Homes for the Disabled	Social Services	28
Hospitals	Health Services and Insurance Commission	36
Housing	N.S. Housing Commission	38
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	51
Jails	Attorney General	2
Libraries	Education	6
Railway Relocation	Ministry of Transport	64
	Ministry of State for Urban Affairs	62
Scenic Areas	Lands and Forests	13
Schools	Education	6
	National Defence	59
Sewer Systems	Environment	8
	Municipal Affairs	20

Subject	Department	Page
Sidewalks	Highways	10
Suburban Subdivision Roads (Rural Municipality) . .	Highways	11
II. Grants in Lieu of Taxes		
Grants in Lieu of Taxes .	Air Canada	46
	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	47
	Canadian National Railways	46
	Government of Canada . .	43
	Lands and Forests	13
	Municipal Affairs	21
	National Harbours Board .	46
	N.S. Liquor Commission .	40
	N.S. Power Corporation .	41
III. Unconditional Grants		
Unconditional grant . . .	Agriculture and Marketing	1
	Fisheries	9
Sharing Timber Dues . . .	Lands and Forests	12
Per Capita Grant	Municipal Affairs	18
Reimbursement of Net Poll Tax Revenue	Municipal Affairs	21
IV. Other Assistance		
Administration of Justice	Attorney General	2
Administration of Municipal Social Assistance	Social Services	28
Airports, Municipal and Other	Ministry of Transport . .	63
Campsites	Lands and Forests	12
Canada Manpower Consultative Services	Canada Manpower and Immigration	57

Subject	Department	Page
Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program	Canada Manpower and Immigration	57
Canada Pension Plan	Education	6
Canadian Police Information Centre	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	68
Canadian Urban Demonstration Program	Ministry of State for Urban Affairs	61
Child Welfare Services	Social Services	29
Children Committed to Training Schools	Social Services	30
Continuing Education	Education	5
Cooperative Housing	N.S. Housing Commission	38
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	52
Corrections	Attorney General	2
Debt Charges:		
Fluoridation Equipment	Public Health	24
Hospitals	Health Services and Insurance Commission	36
Schools	Education	7
Sewer Systems	Municipal Affairs	20
Street Paving, Curbs and Gutters	Municipal Affairs	20
Water Systems	Municipal Affairs	20
District Planning Commissions	Municipal Affairs	21
Female Prisoners in Reformatories	Attorney General	2
Fire Protection	Municipal Affairs	18
	Public Works	25
Foundation Program	Education	4
Garbage Collection and Disposal	Municipal Affairs	19

Subject	Department	Page
General Development Agreement	Department of Regional Economic Expansion	60
	Development	3
Highways	Highways	10
Homes for the Aged and Homes for the Disabled	Social Services	28
Hospitals	Health Services and Insurance Commission	36
Housing	N.S. Housing Commission	37
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	52
Housing Research and Community Planning	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	49
Housing Studies	N.S. Housing Commission	37
Improvement of Scenic Areas	Lands and Forests	13
Land Assembly	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	50
Land Banking and Servicing	N.S. Housing Commission	37
Local Employment Assistance Program	Canada Manpower and Immigration	56
Local Initiatives Program	Canada Manpower and Immigration	56
Low Budget Rental Housing	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	51
Maintenance of Certain Streets, Snow Removal and Ice Control	Highways	10
Maintenance of Convicted Persons	N.S. Liquor Commission	40
	Attorney General	2

Subject	Department	Page
Maintenance of Wards in Child Caring Institutions	Social Services	29
Maintenance of Wards in Foster Homes	Social Services	29
Mapping	Municipal Affairs	22
Mental Health Centres	Health Services and Insurance Commission	36
Municipal Development Plans	Municipal Affairs	21
Municipal Mental Hospitals	Health Services and Insurance Commission	36
Municipal Services	Municipal Affairs	18
Municipal Social Assistance	Social Services	28
Neighbourhood Improvement	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	49
New Communities	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	50
Police Protection	Municipal Affairs	19
	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	67
Pollution Control Studies	Environment	8
Public Housing	N.S. Housing Commission	37
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	51
Railway Relocation	Ministry of Transport	64
	Ministry of State for Urban Affairs	62
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	Ministry of Transport	66
Reconstruction of Historic Structures	Indian and Northern Affairs	53
Recreation and Entertainment	Tourism	31

Subject	Department	Page
Recreational Leadership	Recreation	26
Regional Assessment	Municipal Affairs	21
Regional Libraries	Education	6
Regional Tourist Organizations	Tourism	31
Regional Vocational Schools	Education	7
Residential Rehabilitation	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	49
Sewage Treatment	Environment	8
Sewer Systems	Municipal Affairs	20
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	50
Shell Housings	N.S. Housing Commission	38
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	50
Sidewalks: Rural Municipalities	Highways	10
Special Grants for Railway Grade Separations	Ministry of Transport	65
Special Payments	Municipal Affairs	18
Special Protection Service	Social Services	30
Street Lighting	Municipal Affairs	19
Street Paving	Municipal Affairs	20
Student Housing	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	51
Subsidized Home Ownership	N.S. Housing Commission	38
	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	52
Suburban Subdivision Roads: Rural Municipalities	Highways	11
Summer Police Program for Law Students	Justice	55

Subject	Department	Page
Transportation Plans . . .	Ministry of Transport . .	
Transportation Studies . .	Ministry of Transport . .	64
UIC Grant	Education	5
Urban Development Plans .	Ministry of State for Urban Affairs	62
Vocational Evening Classes	Education	5
Weed Control	Agriculture and Marketing	1

V. Loans

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation 49

Municipal Hospital Loan Fund 42

Municipal Loan Fund 42

School Loan Fund 42